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All letters and telegrams must be addre ated communications will not be returned.

SUNDAY AUGUST 24, 1884

Water Supplies.

Everybody takes interest in whatever looks to the improvement of the water sup-ply of a city. This improvement may be either in the quantity or the quality of the water. In Richmond we have now so shandant a supply of good water-if not the best water—that the denizens of this city are not disposed to trouble themselves much on the subject. Nevertheless, one of them has written to us the following striking communication :

RICHMOND, August 21, 1884. To the Editor of the Dispatch :

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I noticed in the Dispatch some days ago the opinion of several very eminent medical gentlemen in the State of Georgia with regard to the impurity of city well-water, and their unanimous advising against its use; and I agree with them fully in the belief that many, if not all, city wells are thoroughly impregnated with the health-destroying surface-water which is constantly dripping into them from around the sides. And I go further and affirm that if any one will stand by and see the that if any one will stand by and see the walling of any well of moderately long standing removed, he would grow sick at the aight of tens of thousands of bugs, worms, rosches, and snails that inhabit the vices in the wail, and ever and anon wlout at night to fall into the well and decay, besides the constant flow of green, ugly water from the sides between the

earth and walling.

But as wells have been in use from creation's birth, and will be in all human probability until the end of time, it is easier to improve them into a pure condition than apel the owners to discentinue their use, and especially when the remedy is so near at band.

It is an undenlable fact that the earth does contain pure, wholesome waters in abundance—purer by far than the water from creeks or rivers—and that it is the nature or course of these waters to rise until they meet the surface waters from

And now for the remedy that I would And now for the remedy that I would suggest. It is fer all persons who have wells on their lots to sink or put down, from bottom to top, a water-tight, cement-dietera-couts pipe of iten- or twelve-inch diameter. Set the pipe on say three bricks at the bottom, and then fill up to the top of the well with good clean earth or gravel, and pack it well around the pipe, and when the pure water rises into and around the pipe is will hold up the surface-water on the outside, and it cannot get inside the pipe unless you should exhaust the

I have on my lot a ten-inch bored well I have on my lot a ten-inct bored well which is water-tight, cast up so as to admit no surface-water, and this well would more than supply twelve families, and though all the wells in the vicinity have been abandoned, or nearly all, on account of bad water, this well remains the same all the year through.

CLAY WARD.

The new recervoir of this city holds forty millions of gallons of water. The opentity daily needed for drinking and cooking purposes -we mean absolutely needed, not od-does not exceed three gallons for 200,000 gallons. In other words, the reserrair holds water enough to supply for 200 days the demand for cooking and drinking purposes. So that if these were the only reservoir would need to be filled only twice a year, assuming of course that the water would not be rendered unfit for use by standing so long in the reservoir. The point we would make is that it would require but few Artesian wells to supply Richmond with pure water. The Artesian well at Grenelle, France, yields 500,000 gallons a day, and one at Passy, France, vielded at one time 5,000,000 gallons per day. An old one at Charleston, S. C., yields about 28,000 gallons a day, and a new one yields more. By the way, in a recent report, Mayor Countanay, of Charleston, gives a brief account of the operations of the water-works company of that city. and mentions that the quantity of water supplied to private consumers during the year exceeded 90,000,000 gallons, while the quantity used by the Pire Department amounted to upwards of 7,000,000. The Mayor says: "I know of no American city which draws such a supply of water from a depth of nearly two thousand from Government clerks for its corruption feet, and distributes it for general use." fund. Every possible subterfuge is being tree. It took only a little time and cross-This supply of water, of which the Mayor braga, is equal in a year to what Richmond can supply to her citizens in three days. A | To such an extent have threats and efforts correspondent writes us that the water of the Charleston Artesian wells is not used for culinary or drunking purposes. The Mayor writes about it as if those were the very urposes for which it was used. Anyhow, it is a matter of no importance, since Artesian wells are generally bored for the very object of procuring water for drink-

Bornes you Burnen Waren.—It will be a fortunate day for Atlanta when the puro-water gushes from the mouth of the Arte-lian well that was begun in the centre of the cuty restordar.

imue of the Atlanta Constitution shows.

There is no more important question presented to municipal authorities that the procurement of perfectly pure water. Survey, the construction of the city years of Republican methods. However, the Government clerks are not be mounted and preductive of these so no more important question presented to municipal authorities than the procurement of perfectly pure water. Survey compared the city years of the city years of the city that the year depending with any degree of alerity, and this we hook upon as a very significant and productive of theses and epidemic. Swage, centeries, decayd vegetables, and mineral matter, combine to poison wells, and carried as it is through the themselves to be fleeced their present read of the every simple reason that thouse where it goes are the consecution of the consecut

A Good Nominee.

Hon. John Brannon, of Lewis county, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives of Congress in the Wheeling district, West Virginia. Mr. Brannon was a member first of one and then of the other of He was in the Senate before the war, and during the war up to its close, and of course before his section was created into the State of West Virginia. He was chairman of the Virginia Senate's Finance Committee when it was composed of such mem-bers as Foote Johnson, Bev. Douglas, JAMES NEESON, and others of their equals. Mr. BRANNON returned to his home, in Weston, Lewis county, as soon as the war was ended. His fellow-citizens have bonored him none the less because he sided with his mother State during the war. He was soon made a judge of one of the circuit courts, and his name has been often nentioned in connection with the United States senatorship. He is a fine lawyer, a man of exemplary character, and every way worthy the honor of representing his State in Congress. His district is now represented by a Republican (Goff), but there is little reason to doubt that the ex-Secretary will be defeated by Judge

Brannon.

Judge Brannon is a native of Winchester, we think, and was supposed to be a sort of Virginia Carlisle in his views on the tariff question. Therefore, in making his speech accepting the nomination for Congress, he took occasion to set himself right before his constituents on that question. He said :

"The second obligation is one I recog-"The second obligation is one I recog-nize to be of great importance—the devel-opment of your mechanical, mineral, and agricultural resources. You will find me wedded to the advancement of them all, Don't let your candidate be aspersed by imputations. I now avail myself of the occasion to set myself right. I am no free-trader. You can trust me on that subject, fellow-citizens."

Manly and candid declaration. Why not follow Judge Brannon's example, oh, ye halters between two opinions?

Mr. Gibson Speaks for Himself. We are glad to have the opportunity of allowing Congressman Eustace Gibson to speak for himself with reference to the charge to which we called attention yester day as having been most unjustly and unjustifiably brought against him by the Wheeling Intelligencer and Cincin nati Commercial-Gazette, If we had had an interview with him before penning our article of yesterday, we could not have followed more closely than we did his line of explanation of an innocent remark. We do not deem it necessary to reproduce his letter (to the Wheeling Register) in full. We copy enough to set him right before the public. We shall see whether the Republican papers named above will set-not him but-themselves right before the public. Mr. Gibson says right before the public. Mr. Ginson says:

"The facts are these: While at the Democratic headquarters, in the midst of a conversation, three very clever gentlemen,
representing, respectively, the Star, Critic,
and Alexandria Gazette, came in, and as we
were all personal acquaintances, they joined
in the conversation. Virginia and West
Virginia politics, politeians, papers, and
people were the general subjects discussed, and we were each explaining
our conclusions. Some time during
the conversation, in explaining my high
opinion of the political virtue of our

coin it. Congress ought to study this question of the political virtue of our people, I illustrated by saying that I did not believe that it would be safe for Mr. Elkins or any one else to go out into our State for the accused purpose of bribing and debauching our voters. Until our people shall have been degraded by political corruption, I shall have no cause to change this opinion. At another time during the talk a gentleman present from Virginia made the statement that our State was to be colonized by negroes, to which I replied. 'So I see; but that will amount to very little.' I then went on to explain to him that our State differed from his; that during slave days there were not many slaves in that portion of Virginia which is now West Virginia; that what negroes we had were more settled than migratory, and were well known in the sections where they would vote, and in the sections where they would vote, and that 'for these reasons these negroes would not be allowed to vote.' My reference was entirely to unknown or imported negroes. After other conversations about the trouble not be allowed to vote.' My reference was entirely to unknown or imported negroes. After other conversations about the trouble in identifying them in other States, I was saked if we had any registration laws; to which I replied that we had not. Some gentleman then made the remark that we could not help ourselves, and used some language implying that force would be used to prevent our objection, and to vote these fraudulent voters. To which I replied that 'it would be very unfortunate to attempt to force such a fraud, and would simply result in a great deal of kicking.' That this was the idea the reporter intended to convey is apparent by his use of the word force. Does any one suppose that either Democrats or Republicans could forcibly take possession of the polls from a brave and upright people without a terrible resistance? This was the whole spirit of the conversation, and, as near as I can remember, its exact purport and language.

"Eustate Gibson."

and, as near as purport and language. "Eustane Gibson,"

Rats Leave a Sinking Ship. The reform professions of the Republiits acts. The National Republican Committee through its accredited agents couresorted to in order to circumvent the reform law and bleed Government employés. to eajole been carried that in answer

to complaints and inquiries Commiscioner Earon has issued a circular advising office-holders to refuse to pay one dollar "upon the consideration that they are office-holders," and asking those in the public service to "aid in suppressing that robber spirit and piratical practice which ing and cooking purposes. The people of turn to the weakest among them for money Atlanta, Ga., are baving such a well bored. because they are supposed to be most easily Their object is to obtain good drinking intimidated." Truly the necessity for lan-guage of this sort is a scathing commentary upon the position of the BLAINE organs that would have the public believe that the good of the country is involved in another four years of Republican me-

'Leaner' labor of Europe and Asia with-out limit unto their very midst."

The Chronicle is on the right track. We do not know that it has taken any new observations; but if it has not, we and it have all along agreed without seeming to know the fact.

The Double Standard. At last we have found ourselves in agree ment with Mr. WATTERSON. We will explain. A New York paper recently said : "A double standard in finance could no more give stability of currency than a double standard of theology can give stability in doctrine. There can no more be a double standard of value than a double standard of dimensions or weight."

Mr. Watterson comments as follows: "This dictum of the Caristian Union is a very silly one, mainly for the reason that while moral principles are immutable, all commercial commodities, including gold and silver, are constantly fluctuating in value. As the former are immutable they cannot shift their relative positions in respect to each other, but as all commercial commodities are subject to continuous variations, their relations to each other are liable to as continuous a change. The true standard of value is labor, and if gold could be produced with half the labor now required its purchasing power would slik proportionately unless the cost of producing other commodities should decrease "This dictum of the Christian Union i ing other commodities should decrease in equal proportion. The value of gold is high at present because of two prin-cipal conditions: First, a given amount of labor cannot produce the same quantity by reciprocating action on each other pre-serve a greater general stability in the val-uations of the products of industry than either is capable of doing alone. If gold tends to rise, the demand is turned upon silver, which is thereby advanced, while gold steeps to meet it, and vice versa, silver tends to rise, as it did in the Unite States in 1870-733. The result is to see both metals at a reasonable equilibrium.

A better illustration of the double stand ard may be found in clocks. Clocks whos pendulums are made of a single metal ar affected by heat and cold. In order to remedy this defect and to render the clock perfect, the clock-makers invented a new pendulum. The best pendulum is now composed of two metals. It is made of compensating compound. When the one metal expands a quarter of an inch th other contracts a quarter of an inch, and thus the movements of the clock are regulated so perfectly that it neither gains nor

So it is with the financial system of this country. The double standard is a protes tion against panies. If the demand for specie grows strong, we claim the right to pay in silver according to the contract, The right to redeem Treasury notes in silver is what enabled the Government to resume specie payments in 1879. The demonetization of silver is said to have caused the panic of 1873. Whether that be rue or not, it may be affirmed with confidence (and we are too near the late scare to be able to forget it) that but for the option which the Government and the banks a well as persons had of paying out either silver or gold, there would have been a panic only a few months ago,

We are not sure but the Government ought to stop purchasing silver in order to coin it. Congress ought to study this ques the advocates of the double standard.

less, the September blanket promises to be a little damp, while the November blanket may be positively wet. Some time since HANNIBAL HAMLIN predicted a Republican majority of 25,000 in can party are in striking contrast with the State in September, but recently the BLAINE managers have been discounting those figures in a manner that reminds tinues to labor sedulously to collect money one of the story of the boy who professed to have seen a hundred squirrels in one questioning to reduce his hundred squirrels to one. The Boston Globe, commenting on the situation in Maine, says:

Already the Bhine Republicans are writhing and twisting painfully in their efforts to show that they never expected 25,000 in September. They find that right in Mr. Blaine's own State, where, if he were the great favorite he is claimed to be, were the great favorite he is claimed to be, he would receive a majority of 30,000, there is a deal of dissatisfaction among thinking men of his own party. In making their canvass they discover that there is no genuine enthuslasm for the "Plumed Knight."

Looking about them they see that the brillant aggressiveness, the wondrous magnetism which were promised are not forthcoming. Instead of an aggressive campaign, they fird themselves wholly occupied in one of defence. Fearful lest they fail to force their voters to the polis, they engage in apolegizing beforehand for a light majority of 15,000 or 20,000 in September, and promise 23,000 in November.

The fact is, and Mr. Blaine's managers know it, that the September majority will

but there is good reason to anticipate a saddle instead of the regulation Comack saddle.

Next to base-ball, the preside is at present demanding more attention than

The country will excuse the officers of the Tallapoosa if they can establish the fact that they were under the impression that CHANDLER Was on board.

"The Pittsburgh Dispatch makes a se rious attempt to do the lightning-rod agen justice in a solid column of nonparetl." Did the Dispatch throw it at him?

"There isn't a cat in Leadville. The climate seems to be fatal to them. Hundreds have been imported, but not one has survived." That explains why Leadville is so often spoken of as a hard place. It is a city of no feline.

"A drug-clerk's mistake saved a man'. life in Bellaire, O., Tuesday. He gave his customer aloes instead of poison for rats, which was asked for, and thereby pre vented a sulcide," Score one for the slo pathic way of curing suicides.

" General BUTLER is reported to have re cently become president of a company organized to purchase 81,000 acres o grazing land in Colorado." BUTLER IS smart. He knows it is only a question of tune when, with all his followers, he will be turned out to graze.

The Philadelphia Press says: "The principal difference between CLEVELAND's etter of acceptance and the beautiful snow is that the latter covers the ground, while CLEVELAND'S letter does not." Yet it was none the less a cold day for the Republican party when CLEVELAND's letter came out. The Boston Traveller says : "Mr. BLAINE

as received a letter from a distinguished gentleman of New York giving assurances but BLAINE will carry that State by from 40,000 to 70,000 majority." Ett Penxiss is in Germany. The Mudir of Dongola down in the Soudan. Oh, yes! J. WARREN KEIFER must be in New York,

The Dispatch does not take notice of nonymous communications. This remark, though not strikingly original, is the outgrowth of the contemplation of this week's waste-basket. Every communication must be accompanied by the real name and address of the author-not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee that "poets and sich" are not loaded.

Miss Kate Field has dropped the Mor-mon discussion long enough definitely to declare that women primarily dress to please themselves, and that additional adornment is sometimes put on for male

Aurelian Scholl has founded no less than ten journals during his thirty years' career in Paris, and has fought nearly twice that number of duels. His first engagement was on the Naiade, a little boulevard sheet printed on gutta-percha and sold at the public bath-bouse. Silas B. Dutcher, ex-superintendent of

the New York State Board of Public Works, mourns the loss of a gold watch worth \$200, which was stolen from his pocket at the Republican mass-meeting held at the Brooklyn Rink on Thursday night. The watch was presented to him by his friends of the Canal Department. Isage P. Guldenschuh, an amateur astron-

Isaac P. Guldenschulb, an amateur astronomer, of Rochester, N. Y., looking at Venus these mornings, has convinced himself that his glass tells a story worth repeating. He has in profile on the convex edge of the crescent a brilliant white lenticular spot. This was cut out by a regular curve from the convexity of the crescent. It is something like the snow-cap on Mars, and gives renewed life to the theory that snow and see surround the poles of Venus. ee surround the poles of Venus.

"The Queen's decision to bestow a Gar-ter upon Prince George caused very great surprise," says the World (London), "as there is no precedent for giving a 'blue ribbon' to a junior member of the royal family who is also a minor. Prince Edward, who received the Garter last year, is of course different, as he is heir presumptive to the throne, and had then attained his legal majority. Three of the Queen's grandsons have now received the Garter. is it was bestowed upon Prince William of Prussia about four years ago. When her Majesty came to the throne there were four Royal Knights of this most ancient, noble, and honorable order; but now there are no fewer than twenty-eight, being a larger number than there are of the ordinary knight companions."

Forty-one years ago thirteen missionaries met in Hong Kong to consult as to the means of working to the best advantage in China's five newly-opened ports. To-day there are 428.

The Rev. T. A. Hoyt, D. D., of Chambers Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, who is spending some time at Capon Springs, W. Va., is rendering valuable aid to Rev. J. W. Walkup, the evangelist of Winchester Presbytery, whose field of labor is near the Springs.

the Jewiss Record, of Philadelphia, tervely says: It is justly charged against us that religious education ceases too early. A society which would encourage Jewish authors to provide good reading for the Jewish public would be one of the many factors to remedy the present evils.

The Fiji Islanders, who were formerly avages, and who now have about 40,000 church members among them, are sending missionaries to the heathen of New Guinea, The New Guinea people are worse heathen than ever the Fijis were, and have an old practice of abusing and murdering mission-aries who go to convert them.

The Belfast Witness is publishing a historical sketch of the First Holywood church, a well-known congregation in the Irish Presbyterian Church. In the course of the sketch the writer gives a brief statement of the church as it was in the pattorate of Rev. Dr. Blackwood, now and for many years the pastor of the Night Prachy. many years the pastor of the Ninth Presbyterian church, of Philadelphia.

A sensible rule in church in this: "Hav-A sensible rule in church in this: "Haying entered a pew, move along. Do not
block up the end of the pew as if you did
not intend to have any one else enter it, or
as if you were holding it for special friends.
Do not rise to let others in, but move along
and leave the pew invitingly open, so that
all comers will know they are welcome. If
a pew capable of holding six has already
five in it, don't file out in a formal proceasion to let one poor, seared woman go to
the farther end, but move along and let her
sit down at the end next to the aisle." sit down at the end next to the aisle."

Foreign Facts and Gossip. Paris is not alone just now in doing honor to Darwin. About the same time that she christened one of her streets after him it was announced from St. Petersburg that five "Darwin bursaries" were to be established by public subscription in the university for the maintenance of students in natural science

False rumors were current in Paris False rumors were current in Paris a fertnight ago that Victor Hugo had suddenly died. What gave rise to them is not stated. Hugo is still in good health, but he yielded finally to the solicitations of his friends to cease to attend the meetings of the Versailles Congress after he had been a censtant visitor for four days in very hot weather. His age is now eighty-two.

weather. His age is now eighty-two.

Much interest has been shown at St.
Petersburg in the fate which has overtaken
Prince Bariatinsky, a nephew of the late
Field-Marshal and Colonel commanding
the crack regiment of Horse Guards. He
has been dismissed from his command, deprived of his rank as ande-de-camp to the
Czar, and relegated to the cavalry of the
line, and the only reason given for the
condemnation is that he used an English
saddle instead of the regulation Comack

It is described as having been an impres-It is described as having been an impressive scene in Brussels on Saturday two weeks ago when 200 Burgomasters and 300 other memoers of the Communal Councils throughout the country met in the Hötel de Ville, and, with right hands extended, swore to make use of all legal means to defeat the new education bill and to vindicate "the right of the people to public instruction by the State." At the demonstrations which followed on the next day the Ciericals are said to have numberday the Ciericals are said to have number-ed only 8,000 as against 20,000 Liberals. Considerable emotion is said to have been stirred up in the English county of Essex by the fresh arrangements that are being made by the new Lord Petre for the control of his property. The uncle of the new lord, Mr. Henry Petre, who has for years

prestically controlled the estate in Essex, was specific informed by his right reverend nephew that his reign was over, this decision spitying also to the hounds which Henry Fetre has hunted for many years. Wasne while the family solicitors in London have received their congé—presumably for would explain.

SSAM SSAM STATE OF THE STATE OF

Belentific Notes. In experiments on manures artificially prepared M. H. Joulie has determined that the loss of nitrogen during the process of ferimentation is about 20 per cent., a proportion inferior to what takes place in actual practice.

To make plaster set quickly mix it with water into which a little sulphate of potash has been dissolved. To make plaster set slowly mix it with fine slacked lime. The time of setting may be regulated after a few trials by changing the relative proceedings. The report on recent improvements i

stronomical instruments, drawn up by Professor Newcomb and presented to Con-gress as the fruit of his visit last year to the principal observatories in Europe, has been received with due consideration by asonemers in that continent. The British Social Science Ass

The British Social Science Association meets this year in Birmingham, from September 17th to 24th, where its first meetings were held in 1857. It is now staten years since this organization met for the second time in Birmingham. Mr. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre has accepted the presidency of thi body for the ensuing year. Taking the nitrifying action of gypsus on soil as 100, M. Pichard says that of sodi

um sulphate is 47.91, that of potassium sulphate 35.78, and that of magnesium carbonate 12.52. The nitrifying power of gypsum explains its beneficial action in producing crops of lucerne, while that of the lime saits justifies the ancient practice of mariliary. of sheep have been tested of late in Lyons,

France. Horses shod with them have been driven over a variety of pavements at a rapid pace without slipping. They are more expensive than the ordinary iron horseshoes, but they are more durable and more readily adapt themselves to the changing size and shape of the horse's hoofs. A memoir by M. E. Maumené treats or the presence of manganese in plants and animals and on the part played by this substance in the animal system. Tex and tobacco are found to contain the largest

n the whole injurious to animals and con stantly rejected by them. Hence he infers it should no longer be employed medici-That the various powers of a great na-tion may have free exercise and influence in the world its people must have, says Sir

James Paget, distributed among them, besides the possibilities for the at aument of every form or depth of knowledge, "ablities to live healthily wherever work must be or can be done." Herein, he asserts, is the essential bond between health and edufinds that with coal gas or with bydrogen sound undergoes a less diminution of in-tensity than in traversing the same stratum f air. This result is contrary to that shown in Leslie's experiment, but in this latter the

ent researches, from one gas to another. Pr. Pietra Santra injected the body of a rabbit with a solution containing two miltigrammes of biniodide of mercury and that of a sheep with five milligrammes, and he asserts that after several months the preparation sufficed to keep the carcases in a perfect state of preservation. Of course, this method of arresting decay will hardly recommend itself to dealers in game or meat or to their customers.

meat or to their customers. It is reported from Kylealsin, Isle of Skye, Scotland, that a large basin made of small pieces of copper riveted together and several wooden kegs containing "bog butter" have been dug up from a depth of seven feet in a peat moss at that place. The kegs were hollowed out of solid blocks of wood and they about the second seven feet in a peat moss at the place. wood, and they show traces of fire all over the surface. The large-t is 1 foot 7 inches in height and 3 feet 6 inches in circum-

TWO BRAVE YOUNG LADIES.

They Course a Thief Under the Counter and Make Him Give Up His Plunder.

[Baltimere Sun, 23d.] There was an exciting episode about half-past 6 o'clock yesterday morning in the eigar-store of Mr. George Blizzard & Son, northeast corner of Washington street and Fairmount avenue, which brought out in strong relief the courage and coolness of In strong relief the courage and coolness of two young ladies. Mr. Blizzard and wife are out of town. Yesterday morning their sons, who look after the business in their absence, wento another store run by the firm and left the Washington-street store in charge of Miss Delia E. Read, Mr. Blizzard's niece, and her friend, Miss Moilie Pahl. Soon after the departure of her cousins Miss Read looked in the money-drawer, and noticed that some money was missing. She stopped to consider who might have taken it. She heard a noise under the counter. Quietly lifting up a curtain which covered the space beneath the counter she discovered a young

ifting up a curtain which covered the space beneath the counter she discovered a young man. He had hold of a small lunch-basket. Miss Read neither swooned nor screamed, but took him by the collar, hatled him out, and told him to hand over the money he had stolen. He declared he had none. Holding him firmly by the cost-lappel, she insisted on his returning the money. He fumeled in his pockets, but did not produce any of the stolen money. The brave little woman insisted upon his basket being opened. She tightened her grasp on both lappels this time, and ma reluctant way the thief opened the cover, and lying upon a napkin pinned around a lunch was the stolen money. Miss Read pulled open the money-drawer, and in a commanding voice said, drawer, and in a commanding voice said,
"Put it where you got it." He did so.
To make sure all had been returned,
Miss Read made him open his lunch,
which she told the reporter had been put
up with care, probably by a good mother.
All this white Miss Pahl was sitting in
the dinjustroom, patiestly uppersure of the dining-room, perfectly ignorant of the interesting scene on the same floor. Miss Read now called to her, and as she did the thief tried to break away. But the plucky little brunette held on to him. Miss Pahl did not understand the situation at pincky little orunette held on to him. Miss Pahl did not understand the situation at first, but when her companion said, "Molle, take hold of him!" she did not ask for an explanation, but threw a pair of strong, shapely arms about the fellow. Under the circumstances he did not enjoy the hugging, and shouted, "Let me go!! I want to go to work!" "Not until I am through with you," said Miss Read. While Miss Pahl pinloned him by her strong embrace Miss Read rifled every pocket in pants, coat, and veet. "I am done with you," said Miss Read, after she found that all his wealth had been hid in the lunch-basket. He left in a burry. Miss Read says the fellow was a young man, with black eyes, monstache, and hair, and rather prepossessing in appearance. She says she never saw him before. "Why didn't you hold him until you could get a policeman?" asked a Sun reporter. "I might have been bolding him till now," said Miss Read with a laugh. "I got my money, and I know he will not come around here again."

be will not come around here again."

Plaintegratug.

The news from Southwest Virginia, and indeed from all parts of the State, is to the effect that Mahone's conglomerate party is rapidly failing to pieces. Of course nothing else was to be expected. Indeed, the wonder is that it has not utterly disintegrated long ago. It never had any cohesion but the greed of office. But at last the dissembler standard by the hundreds. By election-day there will not be enough whites to officer the ignorant Ebo-shins. According to the present drift of events Cleveland will carry Virginia by not less than thirty will carry Virginia by not less than thirty thousand. Many well-informed recople put the majority much higher.—Lynchburg Virginian.

Mr. Tucker's fame reflects credit upon his State. He is known throughout the United States. Give him a rousing majority.—Richmond Dispatch.

That's just what we intend to do, and don't you forget it. Some Democrats in the district wanted to set "Ran." aside and put some other reasis.

and put some other man in first position, but the woods were full of Tucker men, and they quietly but effectually sat down upon that project. The past for Tucker is scoure, the present is full of promise, and the future seems to beckon him to still higher positions.— Felson Examiner.

Hornford's Actd Phos POR ALCOHOLISM

Dr. C. S. Ellis, Wabash, Ind., says: "I prescribed it for a man who had used intoxicants to excess for fifteen years, but during the last two years has entirely abstained. He tlanks the Acid Phosphate is

THE VENDETTA AT NAPLES. on that has the Buy

Louden Saturday Review.]

A foreign visitor to Naples who glances through the police reports in one of the loosi papers will form but a toor opinion of the security of the city. He will read, among other things, that four or five persons are, on an average, found stabbed in the streets, and that those who are still living, almost without exception, declare that they are unable to supply any information with respect to their assailants. This in takelf is startling, but when he learns that neither the killed nor the wounded has been robbed of a penny his surprise will merease, and he will not improbably arrive at the conclusion that the town is infested by a band of miscreants who take a disinterested pleasure in murder and look upon stabbing as a legitimate form of sport. The fact is that these crimes have all their origin in the vendetta, and that the lips of the sufferers are seited by a sense of honor not more perverse than that which would prevent any gentleman from reporting the name of an opponent by whom he had been wounded in a duel.

gentleman from reporting the name of an opponent by whom he had been wounded in a duel.

The vendetta in Naples is not the wild and reckless vengeance which foreigners usually suppose, but vengeance reduced to rule and recognized by public opinion. The vendetta is the duel of the lazzaroni; and any peasant or fisherman who shrinks from entering upon one when due cause is given is treated with as much contempt by his equals as a German officer would be if he refused a challenge. This explains a fact that has often puzzled strangers. When a man has been stabbed the sympathy of the populace is almost invariably on the side of the assailant, whom they consider the probable viction of an unjust and cruel law. The act of which he has been guilty is no crime in their eyes. They know that his life would have been rendered intolerable if he had not committed it, and that now the only prospect before him. If he be discovered, is death or a life-long ignominy. In the old days the brigands were constantly recruited by men who had such a "misfortune," and who fied to the mountains to escape the gallows.

Vendetta may be incurred in a number of different ways. When a uran has been shin or a woman seduced the duty of evenging the act falls upon the nearest male relative, though if he be advanced in years it will probably be undertaken by a younger kinsman. In these cases punishment follows as a matter of course, and no warning need be given. The worst of personal insolts is a remark casting obloquy on a parent, especialty a dead mother. Merely to curse her soul is commaratively harmiless, and even an allusion to her past life need not be taken amiss. There are a number of Neaponitan expressions which strangers rarely hear, as they are only used for the purpose of provocation, and which, with yery different meaning, have the simulation to her past life need not be taken amiss. There are a number of when he miss.

one with the hand must be avenued. It is
difficult, however, to obtain accurate information as to this and several other points
in the lazzaroni's code of honor.

As soon as a man feels bimself argrieved
he must give fair notice to his enemy.
Even if he intends to avenue the insult on

There is a strange courtesy and consideration for others in these hot-blooded Near politan beggars. A crime of violence is very rarely committed in the house of friend or layern, as this would cause the host unpleasantness. When the young host unpleasantness. When the your men quarrel over their wine they do n

men quarrei over their wine they do not fly at once at each other's throats. They talk and gesticulate fiercely, so that a stranger thinks that a free-fight may begin at any moment. While the noise lasts there is no danger. As soon as the matter grows serious those concerned become quiet, and drop away in groups to settle their differences where nobody but themselves will have to bear the consequences. A warning of vendetta may be given in so many words, but this is rarely done except in private, as, if the threat were known, the danger of the victor would be increased. The language of signs, which every Neapolitan of the lower class knows, is generally made use of, and the gesture most commonly employed is made by pressing the thumb and forefinger together in such a way as to leave a narrow space between them, which is supposed to typity the hole the challenger hopes to make in his adversary's body. In Naples, too, men his adversary's body. In Naples, too, men still bite their thumbs, as they did in the days of Samson and Gregory, and this is not an expression of contempt, but a declaration of war. This gesture, however, has fallen a good deal out of use of late, as it is apt to attract attention, and it is said to be discouraged by the camorra. When the warning has once been given and understood the claims of honor are satisfied. From thenceforth each opponent

is free to guard his own life and attemp is free to guard his own life and attempt that of his adversary as best he can. He may burk in dark and ionely corners and stab in the back without shame. This, which seems to an Englishman the foulest spot in the vendetta, has certainly been spreading of late years, since the vigilance of the police has rendered a fair combat almost impossible, and cumning and secrecy are the only arts by which the victor can hear to exercise In the old days when an hear to exercise. hope to escape. In the old days, when an offence was slight, a fair combat with knives, which ended in a scratch, is said to have been thought as satisfactory by the lazzaroni as it is still by the journalists of

iszzaroni as it is still by the journalists of Paris, though the fiercer kind of vendetta has aiways existed in the South. Yet, even when it assumes the whidest form, there are considerations that stay the hand of the avenger.

Men will often speak in the heat of a moment words which they regret when they are cool. A vendetta seldom arises out of these, unless the two opponents are alone and draw their knives almost at once. If they have companions, two parties are immediately formed for a common understanding, and each of the adversaries is accompanied home by his supporters on roundabout ways, which prevent the shance of a meeting. One friend has cigars •hance of a meeting. One friend has eigars to buy at a particular shop, another must pay a little account, a third is obliged to speak a word or two with his cousin. The speak a word or two with his cousin. The rage of both the adversaries has generally cooled down considerably before they reach their own doors, and in an hour or so afterwards they are ready to listen to reason. If the case be a difficult one, a camorrist is called as umpire to decide who has been technically in the wrong, and the man against whom judgment is given is expected not only to well. wrong, and the man against whom judg-ment is given is expected not only to make an apology to his opponent, but to invite him, the friends who prevented the affray, and, above all, the camorrist, to a sumptu-ous dinner. It may be remarked here that the camorra undertakes the task of areng-ing the wrongs done to its own members. If any one of then be killed or wounded, his kinsmen are informed that they have neither the right nor the duty to undertake the vendetta; vengrance in such case be-

neither the right nor the duty to undertake the vendetta; vengeance in such cases belongs to the association alone, and it rarely falls in inflicting it.

Old men among the lazzaroni assert that the vendetia has been demoralized of late. Thirty years ago the offences that must be answered by the knife were clearly known. Now men stab each other in a passing fit of passion, or, what is worse, from rivalry in business, and the populace which would formely have torn such a culprit to pieces is now eager to screen him. They complain that in momentary encounters the due notice is not always fairly given, but

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ant, at to cheen P. M. ALCHE The tenent will take place from his later of the second of history fact and history factory facto COTTRELL.—Died. August 22, 1834, at the residence of her parents. No. 810 west City street, at twenty minutes to 10 P. M., JANNIX, Lo. youngs t daughter of R. S. and Josephine Couleil; aged are months.

if aged five months.

JENNIE.

We lay thee in thy slicut tomb.

Swee. blossom of the day;

We just began to see the blood

When thou ert called away. Friendship and love have done the last, And now or in do no more; The bitterness of death has passed, And ait the suffering o'er.

Her funeral will take piece from the above re-lence SUNDAY EVENING at 5 o'clock. Frim-und sequalitances are invited to attend. Tarboro' (N. C.) papers please copy SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH .-Rev. THOMAS HUME, Jr., D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. SUNDAY, August 24th. No service at night.

LEIGH-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Twenty-fifth and Leigh street Dr. W. E. HATCHER will preach at 84 P. M.

ET YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN AS SOCIATION (corner of Fourth and Franklin streets).—Young men's meeting every SUNDAY AFFERNOON at 3:15. Secretary's conversational Bible study MONDAY EVENINGS at 8:30. Boys' meeting FIIDAY EVENINGS at 8:40. Meetings for railroad-men first and third Sundays in each month in the Richmond and Dauville conding turns. Manchester agreement and fourth

A CALLED COMMUNICATION and A. M. for work, will be held at St. Albana Holle cover, will be held at St. Albana Holle EVENING, 25th instead, at 7 o'clock. All Marks Massins in good standing are frateenally investigation of the work of the standard of the s EAST-END BENEFICIAL AND SO-

By order of the Society.
ns 24-11* J. ED. CREERY, Socretary,

ORDER OF THE GOLDEN CHAIN.
Of the members of ANCHOR LODGE, No. 8,
Of C. will attend a stated meeting at removed in
the dispersion of the state of th By order of the Commander, an 24-1t B. S. DENNY, Secretary,

MILITARY NOTICES.

QUARTERS R. L. I REUES ASSOCIATIO R.CHMOND, VA., ASSOCIATIO A MEETING OF THE RICHMOND S LIGHT INFANTRY B UTS ASSOCIATED BY THE ANALYSIS OF THE ANALYSIS ASSOCIATED BY THE ANALYSIS OF THE

BEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT, VIDGISIA VOLUNTERES RICHMOND, Va., August 19, 1884. QPECIAL ORDERS No. 5. fouring the temperary absence of Cantain, JONES from the city Captain & L. BARR

CHUNEMENTS. VIRGINIA BASE-BALL PARK, Read of Franklin street. VIRGINIAS

ALLEGHENYS. of Pitts or h. UESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY, ACCEST 20TH, 27TH, AND 28TH. GAME CALLED AT 5 O'CLOCK.

27.

EXCI ESIONS, PIC-NICS, &c. EXCURSION TO ASHLAND

PARK MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1881. 1112 MARSHALL LODGE, No. 12, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, ing, Beating, Fishing, Glass-Ball Shooting,

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Train leaves Elba at 8 A. M.
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STEAMER ARIEL. EVERY MONDAY SIGHT. Leave 7:30 P. M. Beturn 10:30 P. M. MUSIC, DANCING, REPRESHMENTS. Firget-cars connect both gotuz and returning. DELIGHTFUL FAMILY EXCURSIONS. Perfect order. No improper persons allowed,

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SCHOOL.
Tickets: Gentlemen, 50 cents; ladies, 25 cents,
at 17,02,23224

EXCURSION TO CAVERNS OF LU PACURSION TO CAVERNS OF LUPRAYANI NATURAL BRIDGE VIA CHES APTAKE AND OHIO RAHEWAY. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1884.—Train loaves Chesapeake and oh o denie at so closes A. M. Heigarning, loaves Lurny Thursday, August 28th, at 2
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and return, \$5; Richmond to Natural Bridge and
return, \$5; Louisa to Natural Bridge on Luray and
return, \$5; Louisa to Natural Bridge on Luray and
return, \$5; Louisa to Natural Bridge on Luray and
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